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70% GAIN FOR C.C.F. IN HALIFAX

Time For A Change Says C.C.F. Leader

Government has failed to meet needs of people while increasing taxes

5-POINT PROGRAM

"Because education in the province has been allowed to drift into a deplorable condition; because the government has failed to do anything to meet the demands of the farm organizations of the province for rural electrification; because of the iniquitous manner in which motor vehicle owners are being dragged into buying automobile accident insurance at rates as high as the traffic will bear, and particularly because of the enormous increase in provincial and municipal taxes without corresponding benefits to the taxpayers, there is a rapidly growing feeling that it is time for a change in the government of Alberta," said Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., provincial leader of the C.C.F., speaking at a C.C.F. picnic at Kingman on Saturday.

Government revenues in 1946 were \$41,000,000 compared with \$16,000,000 in 1936. Provincial taxes have increased from \$5,000,000 to \$13,000,000. Per capita taxes, licenses and fees were \$28.07 in 1946 compared with \$11.89 in 1936, Mr. Roper said.

Municipal Taxpayer Hit
"Due largely to the failure of the provincial government to assume its proper share of the burden (Continued on page 8)



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

If the past week has been a strenuous one it has also been very interesting. Down in Oyen in the Acadia-Constitution constituency there was gathered together for the annual C.C.F. convention as fine a group of men and women as anyone could hope to meet anywhere. And they were enthusiastic. They have arranged for a nominating convention to be held at Sedalia on Thursday, August 14th. One after the other those attending last week's meeting told of a very distinct change in the attitude of the people of their neighborhoods and a steady swing away from the government, mostly to the C.C.F. So they were anxious to get into the field with a candidate to take full advantage of all the more or less limited time still available before an election takes place in the province. After all, they figured, it is less than a month to harvest. Then there'll be only a short time between that and the Christmas holidays. Then a period of uncertain winter weather, spring break-up, seeding and—there it is, an election on our hands. It's a good (Continued on page 8)

This Grafter Was Caught



Looking worried, former Rep. Andrew J. May (D., Ky.), chats with his attorney after a federal court found him guilty of bribery, fraud and conspiracy. The one-time chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee who used his position for personal profit faces a possible six-year jail sentence.

British Industrialist Has High Praise For C.C.F. Government

REGINA.—"You are attempting a lot of the things we are trying to do in England, and I am going back there with a very firm conviction that a lot of these things are the right things," says British Industrialist George Cadbury, speaking of the Saskatchewan government.

In Canada recently for a three weeks' visit, the former head of England's famed Cadbury Bros. Ltd., chocolate manufacturers, concentrated on his present interest and chief reason for the visit—the canning, preserving and processing of foodstuffs.

Since his retirement from active partnership in the family firm, Mr. Cadbury has been devoting his efforts to the building up of a canning and processing industry in Britain. During his stay in Canada he visited the fruit-growing areas of Ontario and British Columbia and observed processes in use at various packing plants there. He has already established a pilot plant for deep-freezing in England.

Rehabilitation Work
As secondary interests Mr. Cadbury has taken an active part in rehabilitation work in Britain, and in promoting education (continuation and agricultural schools) in rural and suburban agricultural areas.

Mr. Cadbury spent some time in Regina, visiting his son, George W. Cadbury, head of the province. (Continued on Page 8)

Coldwell In CBC

Talk On July 30

"The Truth About the C.C.F." will be the subject of his talk when M. J. Coldwell, M.P., C.C.F. National leader, speaks over the CBC in "The Nation's Business" series on Wednesday, July 30, at 9 p.m., mountain daylight saving time.

Saskatchewan Gets Swedish Order For Sodium Sulphate

REGINA.—An order for 30,000 tons of sodium sulphate annually is being placed with the Saskatchewan Minerals Corporation by Sweden, Co-operatives Minister L. F. McIntosh recently told the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association at Waskesiu.

The sodium sulphate, which will come from the government development at Lake Chaplin, may be moved through Port Churchill, Mr. McIntosh said. Initial negotiations for the deal had been conducted by Graham Spry, Saskatchewan trade commissioner to Great Britain.

Close Call For King On C.C.F. Amendment To Diplomat Pension Bill

OTTAWA, (CPA)—Backed by a solid Opposition and broken Liberal ranks a C.C.F. amendment opposing high pensions for senior diplomats after five years' service came within a 70-63 margin of defeat for the Government on July 7.

Moved by Angus MacInnis (Vancouver East) and seconded by Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre), the amendment received such extensive support that House Leader Ian MacKenzie barged into the debate with irrelevant charges that no party

Tories Poor Third When Liberals Win N.S. Seat

By Doris French

HALIFAX, (CPA)—An increase of 70 percent in support for the C.C.F. was the outstanding feature of the Halifax By-election, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, said in a statement to CPA today.

Results from the Halifax Constituency where the C.C.F. made its first serious bid for election (the first was in the 1945 General Election) were Dickey (Lib.) 23,895, MacIntosh (C.C.F.) 15,821, McDonald (P.-C.) 13,522.

Mr. Coldwell said this morning, "The C.C.F. made remarkable gains in the Halifax by-election. We increased our support by 70 percent over the 1945 general election result.

The Liberal vote decreased by 64 percent and that of the Progressive Conservatives by 30 percent. This indicates a trend which has been evident in all recent elections. The Progressive Conservatives are on the way out because there is no room in Canada for two reactionary parties. The C.C.F. represents the progressive and democratic forces in Canada and as such it is steadily winning support particularly from the younger generation. My congratulations to all those who contributed to this result, and particularly to our candidate Mr. H. L. MacIntosh."

The results were "not good enough," Clarie Gillis, C.C.F., Cape Breton South, stated flatly when asked for comment. "For the people in that province in that city, to vote again for the same old gang, was just plain foolishness," the blunt miner M.P. said. "It's not good enough to increase our vote. We have to start winning." Farmers and fishermen in the outlying polls have given the C.C.F. a majority Gillis said, but the city of Halifax had swung the vote the other way.



H. L. MACINTOSH who carried the C.C.F. standard in the Halifax by-election. Farmers and fishermen in the outlying polls gave the C.C.F. a majority but the city of Halifax swung the vote the other way.

MERCHANT SEAMEN GET A RAW DEAL

OTTAWA, (CPA) — Extension of veterans' preference in civil service regulations to include merchant seamen was blocked by a 93-76 vote in the House of Commons on July 8 when all Opposition parties, joined by a few Liberals, were outvoted by the Government forces on a C.C.F. amendment.

While moved by T. J. Bentley (C.C.F., Swift Current), the amendment was seconded by H. C. Green (P.C., Vancouver) (Continued on page 8)

RADIO TALKS ARE WINNING RECRUITS

Contributions listed below indicate that C.C.F. supporters want the radio talks to continue throughout the summer months. Reports coming in from all sections of the province reveal that the 5-minute radio talks on the four Alberta stations are greatly appreciated and are in no small degree responsible for the great upsurge of interest in the C.C.F. in the rural areas.

Acknowledgments are made as follows:

O. Vassud 1.00, John Olson 1.00, P. G. Peterson 1.00, Wm. Pieper 3.00, B. J. Warren 1.00, M. J. Quinlan 1.00, J. Bechtold 1.00, A. Makarenko 1.00, H. M. Bailey 1.00, J. R. Round 2.00, L. E. Bettenson 1.00, Ed. Peterson 1.00, Neil Craig 1.00, E. Schneider 1.00, N. Makarenko 1.00, W. T. Johnston 1.00, Joe Tomasta 2.00, A. E. Turner 1.00, A. J. Taylor 2.00, M. Rankha 2.00, J. Leighton 1.00, E. H. Anderson 1.00, M. and Mrs. Heap, 3.00, L.H.N. 4.00, B. Bell 2.00, W. Greenwood 2.00; Collected by N. R. Ebeltoft 4.00; Collected by Ray Schmidt 1.00, J. Park 1.00, F. Wylie 3.50, P. Schmidt 1.00, R. F. Schmidt 1.00, L. Schmidt 1.00, T. Swanson 1.00, R. E. Schmidt 1.00; Collected by R. M. Thornton, T. Froggart 1.00, A. Matheson 1.00, R. M. Thornton 1.00, A. Friend 1.00.

Russia's Store of Goodwill is Running Out

By Lorne Ingle

ON November 9th, 1917, when Vladimir Ilyich Lenin launched the first Soviet Government with these words: "We shall now proceed to construct the Socialist order," he sent a thrill through the hearts of socialists all over the world.

Lenin's stirring words, the overwhelming odds which the young government faced economically and politically, and the vigor and imagination with which the Bolsheviks tackled them, crystallized the initial thrill of Socialists in the "outside" world into a core of moral and political support. For many years events served to build and harden that core of support.



In 1918, British, French, American and Japanese troops launched drives against the new government from the north, south east and west, determined to restore the old regime. It became, in the minds and hearts of left wingers, a struggle, not between the U.S.S.R. on the one hand and Britain, France and the U.S. on the other, but a struggle between capitalism and socialism.

A Capitalism Unleashed
The new communist state faced a capitalism aroused; a capitalism which was ready to fight by any and all means the further spread of the revolutionary virus. Anti-Soviet propaganda began to roll off the capitalist presses of the world and socialists braced themselves against trying with their limited resources to turn back the flood. They wrote pamphlets and books, they made speeches, telling the truth about the new Russia and exposing the capitalist lies.

Democratic socialists who had, over the years, since the Revolution, any doubts about the U.S.S.R.'s course of action, hesitated to give expression to those doubts. Perhaps they too had been fooled by the anti-Soviet propaganda. No one wanted to join the ranks of the red-baiters. No one wanted to be accused of being a Trotskyite. Rather it was better to attempt to understand the Soviet actions and to

attempt to find some excuse of reasonable explanation for the cause of whatever doubt had been raised.

Then on August 24th, 1939, came a bolt from the blue—the Non-Aggression Pact between the U.S.S.R. and the arch enemy of socialism, Nazi Germany. No amount of "explanation" could detract from the fact that this pact enabled Hitler to begin the war he had so long planned. The great champion of the left had sold out to the enemy and was apparently content to see the rest of the world butcher itself as long as the U.S.S.R. remained secure. Poland was carved up according to a pre-arranged plan; Hitler was supplied with oil and materials from the vast resources of the U.S.S.R.; communist parties throughout the world began denouncing as "imperialist" the very war they had been advocating a few short weeks before and which two years later they were to support—as soon as the U.S.S.R. was attacked.

It was not until after Germany invaded Russia in 1941 that Communists tried to offer a rational explanation for the actions of the U.S.S.R. two years earlier. They said that the Soviets had become convinced after Munich that no deal could be made with Britain and France and they were hence driven to a pact with Hitler! After June 22nd, 1941, however, Britain and France were no longer "imperialist". Peace was no longer demanded. The crusade against anti-fascism was taken up where it had been dropped in the spring of 1939. The attempt to remain sympathetic to the cause of the U.S.S.R. through this tortuous course of events was too much for many a democratic socialist. Some, indeed, managed to perform the mental somersaults required and stuck by the cause of the U.S.S.R. through everything.

Magnificent Defence

Russia's desertion of the cause in 1939 was quickly forgotten, however, in the magnificent defence she put up in 1941, and in the way her resources and her people were used unsparsingly in the fight. Here was the socialist economy, revealed in all its strength, confounding the carping capitalist critics who had prated about its weaknesses and the dissatisfaction of its peoples.

But as the war drew to a close the evidence began to pile up that the U.S.S.R. was going to join in the old game of



The foreign ministers of Great Britain, the Soviet and France are shown at a luncheon given them by French President Vincent Auriol during their visit in Paris to organize a collective European response to U.S. Secretary of State Gen. George C. Marshall's suggestion of further U.S. economic aid for Europe. Left to right are: Mrs. Vincent Auriol, wife of the president; Ernest Bevin, of Great Britain; Vincent Auriol, president of France; Russian Foreign Secretary Molotov and George Bidault, of France. The three-power conference later collapsed after Russia rejected British and French proposals for an economic steering committee.

power politics. In February, 1945, at Yalta, at the insistence of Stalin and with the acquiescence of Churchill and Roosevelt, the process of carving Europe up—of allotting the spoils to the victors—began.

The boundaries of Poland were to be redrawn—without any consideration for or attempt to determine the wishes of the people living in those territories. This and other westward extensions of Soviet boundaries were defended in the first place on the ground that Soviet soldiers had fought and died to wrest this territory from the Nazis—why shouldn't Russia have it? This was strange logic to Socialist ears; Canadians on the same basis would have a good claim to Holland. In the second place it was necessary for Soviet defence against future aggressors from the West. This argument, it is interesting to note, was not seriously put forward until after the first atom bomb had been dropped in August, 1945—six months after the Yalta conference.

Insisted On Veto

Other events followed in rapid succession: Soviet insistence at San Francisco (along with the U.S., but against democratic Socialist Britain) on the inclusion of the veto as her price of entering the United Nations; the refusal of the U.S.S.R. to join any of the sub-agencies of the United Nations on such much hope had been pinned for world reconstruction; the use of the United Nations assembly as nothing more than a rostrum from which to make political charges and speeches, coupled with use of the veto to block any progress towards international security or disarmament; the imposition of the one party system of government on Eastern Europe; the failure to allow proper steps towards the economic unification of Germany; the coup in Hungary; the refusal to co-operate in drawing up an economic plan for Europe.

Excuses can be found by socialists for all these actions, if one is sufficiently determined; actions of the western powers have made the U.S.S.R. suspicious—the withholding of the atom bomb; the Truman doctrine; the play of American power politics. Excuses can be made for Russian actions, but the line of excuses is getting thin.

It is no longer a question of democratic socialists having to

rely on the outlook of communist U.S.S.R. as against the outlook of capitalist U.S.A. There has been for two years now, a democratic socialist government in Britain. The leaders of the Labor party are not red-baiters; they are not likely to allow themselves to be taken in by any "Great Conspiracy" against Russia. Yet they are finding it increasingly

difficult to regard sympathetically the actions of the U.S.S.R. The store of goodwill which was built up for the U.S.S.R. over the years among democratic socialists throughout the world is running out. How soon it will be empty depends not on anti-Soviet red-baiting, capitalist propaganda, but on the actions of the U.S.S.R. herself.

"A New Low in Leadership"

By J. E. Cook,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

HON. MR. FALLOW holds a mortgage on the New Vermilion Hotel for \$30,000.

Hon. Lucien Maynard is a shareholder in a hotel at Wainham, at least the Premier said he was a short time ago.

Elmer Roper so stated, and thinks the public should be informed as to how the Treasury Branches are involved in these deals. The Treasury Branches are involved.

Mr. Roper wrote a letter to the Premier about the business and the Premier thought the matter pretty small potatoes. At that time he suggested that Elmer Roper was trying to make political capital out of a very ordinary fact.

Mr. Roper made a statement in respect to the hotel at Vermilion and the fact that a transfer of a mortgage on such Vermilion hotel had been made to Mr. Fallow recently. Mr. Roper dealt only with facts and was really charitable in respect to current Vermilion rumors.

Mr. Fallow makes a short statement to the press to the effect that he now owns nothing in Vermilion that he did not own when he joined the government. He did not manage at that time to dispose of his full interest. Where does the Treasury Branch come into the deal? Mr. Fallow does not say.

Resent Slur on Leader

The Hon. Ernest C. Manning, in characteristic sanctimonious phrasing says he has nothing to add to what Mr. Fallow says, but achieves a new low in leadership. For several years Mr. Premier has answered almost every question that Mr. Roper has asked by some such insulting, childishly irrelevant statement. Mr. Roper is a member of the legislature representing an Edmonton constituency and as political leader carries a delegated authority recognized by many thousands of C.C.F. people in Alberta.

Such C.C.F. people and many others in the province and out, very definitely resent the intended personal slur of the Premier's statement and will willingly add their testimony that Mr. Roper is a practicing, if not a preaching

Christian gentleman in all his relations, social, business and political.

Unquestioning Faith

C.C.F. people and many others in the province do not have in Premier Manning and his government that inherited complete unquestioning confidence that many so unquestioningly gave to Premiers Aberhart and Manning. Such a confidence was never too largely born of faith in the business training and ability of either but in no small measure was a result of a belief that a teacher of biblical Christian doctrine could not fail to be an honest, decent gentleman, whose natural instinct would be to protect and defend the liberties and rights of the poor and underprivileged.

Orthodox S. C. Leaders

Another section of the community gained a deal of confidence from the good orthodoxy of both Mr. Aberhart and Mr. Manning who unfailingly championed the right of a small section of the community to profit by and to control, the means by which all the community must live.

In the election of 1940 this latter section of the community was not too assured of Social Credit's support of capitalism and, anyhow, did not relish the introduction into the field of new managers for their system. They tried hard, under the name of "Independents" to persuade the C.C.F. to join with them against the Aberhart government. By 1944 they were completely reassured, and themselves joined with the remnant of the Aberhart following to defeat the C.C.F.

But C.C.F. people in this province have no confidence in the revived Liberals and Conservatives nor in Hon. E. C. Manning, Hon. W. A. Fallow, or his government, whichever one of them is the "his". Many people who expected the natural instinct of a gentleman from a teacher of biblical prophecy are by now wondering if the two are necessarily synonymous.

Premier Bodes Questions

The Hon. Premier has often dodged public questions by suggesting that the leader of the C.C.F. is actuated by motives of the basest and lowest. Repeatedly he has dodged issues, in the legislature and out, by such evasive (Continued on Page 7)

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Saturday.
Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.



Last Friday night I heard a radio talk by a man who knewingly or unwittingly is assuming the role of a Canadian De Gaulle. I heard Mr. Solon Low, M.P., the leader of Federal Social Credit Party in Canada, sound a call for the Union of Electors in a fatal crusade against collectivism, monopoly, and some mysterious 400 men (didn't say they were Jews) who are scheming to enslave the world. He made his appeal, of course, in the name of Christianity and democracy. De Gaulle of France makes his appeal on the same grounds. This symbol is the Cross of Lorraine. The Social Credit symbol is also a cross within a circle. There are no hooks on it however, like Hitler had on his cross. But the program of Mr. Low is the same: rally with Franco, Peron, De Gaulle, or anybody else who will join in a Holy Crusade against the "collective." Never mind if such a war would involve the world in civil or international conflict spelling destruction of what we like to call Christian civilization.

Mr. Low seems to be quite willing to face another such, "Gott-er-dammerung" as Hitler did in the ruins of Berlin. Well, maybe Mr. Low is so fed up with life that he'd just as soon disintegrate into atoms. I, personally, am interested enough in the drama of life to see a few more acts. Millions feel the same way. Why should anyone of us fight collectivism and die in the process? Every co-operative endeavor from the livestock co-operative and the Dairy Pool to the humblest co-op retail store in Mr. Low's constituency is a collective enterprise. So is the great hydro-electric power plant of Ontario and the soldiers' co-operative farms of Saskatchewan. Every school division in Canada is a collective enterprise in education. So is the Tennessee Valley enterprise in America, so is the Boulder Dam and the other great state power projects of the United States. All over the world are islands of collectivism rising in the receding seas of private enterprise. What makes Mr. Low think that the co-operative farmers of his constituency, or the hundreds of thousands of housewives and farmers of Ontario, are slaves because they are collectively buy and sell or produce their own electric power and distribute it to themselves at cost?

Would Mr. Low dare to come up to Peace River and face a meeting of some of his constituents in their annual get-together as co-operative buyers and sellers of livestock and of implements? Collectivists—that's what they are, some of you farmers in Peace River should take Mr. Low up on this "menace of collectivism." Tell him that he sings the same song as the American millionaire ex-president Hoover did when he complained to a Senate subcommittee about too much collectivism in Europe. Of course, it is Mr. Low's privilege to go and fight collectivism, but why should we join him in such a dangerous and foolish venture?

I don't suppose Mr. Low has much sense of humor. People with fears and obsessions, as a rule, lack it. He certainly gave me chills when in the course of his talk he deplored the fact that parliamentary representatives so easily succumbed to party machine politics and simply become cogs in the wheel. I can hardly believe that he is ignorant of the fact of the Social Credit member for Cochrane in the Alberta Legislature. I happened to be in the gallery when the Social Credit machine administered the boot to this unfortunate fellow because

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name, and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

CANADIAN SOCIALISM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I wish to go on record as supporting the letter written by Mr. Milner in your last paper. Too many times in advocating the cause and trying to get subs to our paper, I have been accused of supporting communism. We should make this clear and in no uncertain terms that ours is a different brand of politics altogether.

I heartily endorse the quotation of Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Attlee as quoted by Mr. Milner. What is the Alberta C.C.F. answer?

We should not let our sympathy for Russia becloud our judgment. There should be only one brand of socialism in Canada and that should be Canadian and not Russian. If I vote in a socialist government I want to be able to vote them out again if necessary.

And John Milner comes through Barnsley and did yer ever 'ear 'o' Bradford. We want cup this year larking at Wembley!

HARDY WEAR.
Vermilion, Alberta.

Editor's Note: When Mr. Coldwell speaks for the C.C.F. on international affairs or any other public issue he speaks for the whole C.C.F.

SLAP IN FACE FOR PENSIONS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Few people know what the Senate at Ottawa does but it has been applying terms of de luxe body of hand-picked old age pensioners. They are provided for life with a salary, which amounts to a pension of \$6,000 a year. Such government pensions, and much larger ones, are not uncommon in Canada.

But there is a very striking difference between a pension of \$6,000 a year and one of \$360 a year which McKenzie King after 27 years now pays old men and women over 70, for their part in helping to build up Canada.

People who enjoy a pension of \$6,000 a year, which is over \$16 a day, or who receive a gift of \$50,000, are not apt to give a whoop in Hades what old age pensioners do with their puny government pension of \$360 a year, or how they spend their daily allowance of 98 cents from this pension. They don't care a whoop whether they sound off this 98 cents on one small beefsteak or spend the \$30 on a very meagre supply of costly food, shelter and clothing. Evidently McKenzie King is a very strong believer in miracles if he believes that \$30 is adequate to support an old man or woman, aged 70 or 80, decently and in comfort, whether he is well, crippled or diseased.

He promised old age pensioners something better than \$30 a month, or 98 cents a day. He might have added to his promises, "You will, after you die, be well fed on ammonia, and you will be provided with adequate shelter, and with white long flowing robes as become angels."

In his giving little or no consideration to a C.C.F. petition recently presented to the House at Ottawa praying for a \$50 a month old age pension, he flouted it in the face of over 256,000 people who signed it. Had this petition been circulated one or two months longer it would

he had dared to criticize the cabinet minister's policy. I think Mr. Low knows all about it. And if he knows about it why does he try to parade the Social Credit Party as a democratic movement where machine politics do not exist?

Is our Canadian De Gaulle trying to put one over on people who do not know what's going on in Alberta? I still think that the Alberta co-operators, particularly in the Peace River district should have told Mr. Low what you think about this crusade against collectivism. It does not cost anything to write to your member of parliament when the house is in session.

have contained over a million signatures.

In adding an insignificant \$5 to a totally inadequate pension of \$25 a month, McKenzie King signed the political death warrant of the Liberal party in Canada, and those who signed the petition will help to execute it in any coming provincial and federal elections. Calgary. B. A. S.

BRITAIN SHOWS THE WAY IN INDIA

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The former premier of Britain, Winston Churchill, once declared that he had not been called into leadership by the King to preside at the dismemberment of the British Empire. His was the idea of unity by force. There has been the silken glove of economic diplomacy covering the steely grip of exploitation. The Attlee government has abandoned the grip of steel which would have held much longer in any case. In its place has been born the bonds of good will and socialist Nehru of India joins hands with socialist Attlee of Britain and all the other members of this great fraternity of nations to further the development of a human unity based not on force but on friendship.

The whole world is watching with sorrow the sparring of the U.S. and Russia like two quarrelling roosters. When they behold the course of events between Britain and India, they can stand and sing, "Blest be the tie that binds."

No other government but a people's government in Britain could have spoken so directly to the hearts of the people of India and been understood. No other has had power to hold the awakening millions of Asia in the peace of human unity. It was the navy of Britain that ended piracy on the high seas of the world. It is the socialist government of Britain which is beginning the end of economic exploitation on land. It may have been with a certain amount of superiority complex that Britons in ages past pioneered in the far-flung places of the earth. Today they pioneer in the realm of new international relationships.

Attlee and Nehru.
"For there is neither east nor west, Border nor breed nor birth When two strong men stand face to face,

Though they come from the ends of the earth."

In the great modern steel works the giant cranes used to lift huge masses of metal with chains. They now lift them by the unseen power of electro-magnetism. The Attlee government is giving the unseen powers of the human spirit a trial in international affairs. He has said to the opposition: "Yet show I unto thee a more excellent way" for diplomacy and Churchill has admitted to the power of the invisible bonds to hold where the powers of external force would have failed.

Amidst all doubts of both friend and foe, Britain again lifts its battered head and sets its face toward the dawn of a new era in dealings between Britain and India. In a recent issue of the Edmonton Bulletin is a tribute to Britain from the young Viceroy, Lord Pethick-Lewis. Britain's finest hours are not in the past. Certainly this performance is not the work of a decadent people. This, on the contrary is a work of political genius requiring the ripest wisdom and the freshest vigor and it is done with a grace and a style that will compel and will receive an instinctive respect throughout the civilized world."

The Conservatives of Britain have really taken two steps forward. They have admitted the success of the new domestic policies of the socialist government. They have also admitted to the success of the new foreign policy of Britain with respect to India.

I. V. MACKLIN.
Grande Prairie.

The Country Woman

M. ZELLA SPENCER

THE OTHER night I could not but be reminded that in many instances fame is indeed very fleeting. A group of incidents in the political life of this country and the name of E. J. Gasland was mentioned. At this stage one of the younger members interrupted to ask "Who is Ted Garland?" Yet we who knew him when he was a federal member for this province well know what a prominent figure he was here and know how much of his quick wit and Irish flair for assertion of political rights was expended in the interests of social justice. It made me think that possibly it is well to remind ourselves of two other prominent Albertans of whom mention was made in the press recently. Not that I should say anything that has not been said before but it will be repeating to again remind us. These two Albertans who played such prominent parts, each in his own world and who have recently passed away, are John Barnett and R. B. Bennett.

These two men had very different viewpoints on some matters at different stages in their lives. And some of their different views were not those held by us, particularly might that be said of the latter.

Of John Barnett I wonder if there is a teacher in this province who is not grateful for his work? Could anyone have worked more consistently and more courageously through the years that teachers' salaries be increased? And naturally teachers' salaries are linked with all phases of education. The province indeed owes him a debt.

As to Mr. Bennett, as I said, most of us differed very radically on much of his philosophy of life, a philosophy which he interpreted

much more liberally than many would have attempted. But I think many of us will be glad to remember his changed philosophy as enunciated in his radio addresses two years ago. The Western Farm Leader reminded us of those broadcasts and I shall copy their extract:

"The old order is gone. It will not return. We are living amidst conditions which are new and strange to us. Your prosperity demands correction in the old system, so that, in these new conditions, that old system may adequately serve you . . .

"And to my mind, reform means Government intervention. It means Government control and regulation. It means the end of *laissez faire* . . . This old doctrine originated at a time when business was very new and I understand, it was very young and, presumably, very innocent."

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province.

EDMONTON
Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Salt Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. W. Roberts, 1611 3rd Avenue. Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 2937 20th Avenue, phone 23914; Secy-Treasurer, 2, Flower, 10832 75th Street, phone 11557; Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10754 95th Street, phone 23941.
Capenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., Allied Brotherhood of 1044 1st Avenue, Secy-Treasurer, J. A. Smith, 11852 W.A. Street; Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers of America No. 107, United—Meets second Wednesday of each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 48 10th Ave. Recording Secretary, Alberta Wharf ton, 11522 57th Street.
Railway Carmen No. 445, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, A. R. Asplund, 12212 111th Ave.; Secy & Lewis, 11067 73rd St. Phone 2 Hamilton, 10950 50th Ave.
Fire Fighters No. 208, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 954 10th St. Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 13114 Jasper Ave. Edmonton.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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July 19, 1947

OIL SELL-OUT CONDEMNED

FROM an unexpected but none the less welcome source has come a complete endorsement of the position of the C.C.F. in the matter of the exploitation of the oil resources of the province. In an editorial article in the *Farm and Ranch Review*, the policy of the present government is condemned in the strongest possible language. Referring to the government's leasing policy the *Review* says:

"The result is that in the areas where exploratory activity is now going on, the ownership of the Crown lands has passed into the hands of a few large corporations, mostly foreign, to the complete and final exclusion of any opportunity for Canadians or Canadian capital to secure any interest in the Crown lands or minerals.

"Not only are our entire resources being alienated to the exclusion of the people of this province and of Canada, but development is being retarded because the number of prospectors is being limited. The natural resources, which the Bill of Rights now before the Privy Council, declares to be the foundation of the new credit system, are being disposed of the exclusion of the citizens of this province."

This attack on the government's criminal policy of giving away the people's resources, could be inspired by regret that the big shots from abroad are getting what the littler shots closer home would like to get. But in any event the *Review's* article is a smashing indictment of the present government's squandering of the people's heritage.

Because the article from the farm paper is such a complete summary of developments in government policy, and also because it so strongly supports the contention of the C.C.F., it will be reproduced in full in the next issue of the *People's Weekly*.

NOT SATISFACTORY

IF the King government at Ottawa had said to the provincial governments, "we are going to make a survey to determine what kind of tax agreements will be made with you, and we have appointed the Deputy Minister of Finance to do the job," what a howl would have gone up from Alberta! The air would have been blue with imprecations and charges of "dictatorship" and "centralization."

But the Alberta government has done just such a thing itself. Alberta municipalities have been asking for an impartial or representative survey of the tax relationships between the provincial and municipal governments, and of the responsibilities of each for social services. The government has appointed the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs to conduct the survey.

The Deputy Minister is no doubt a capable person. But he is a servant of the provincial government. A survey conducted under such auspices will be no more acceptable to the municipalities than one of Federal-Provincial relations conducted by the Federal Deputy Minister of Finance would have been to the provinces.

NOT ENOUGH TO MAKE GAINS

THE greatest gain made by any party in the Halifax election was that scored by the C.C.F. That its candidate ran second to the successful Liberal candidate is significant. A few days before the voting the daily newspapers were dismissing the C.C.F. as not being a factor in the election. The contest was between the Liberals and Progressive Conservatives. But it was the latter who trailed badly.

The Tory kite, to which the Social Credit party has become a tail, is flying lower than ever. It is weak in leadership and divided in purpose. One section under John Bracken is trying to woo Western farmers. The other section under George Drew doesn't want any such nonsense. It is putting up the money. It doesn't like the "Progressive" appendage.

Mr. Coldwell is probably right in his analysis. There comes a time as in Britain, Australia and New Zealand, when the old force of having two reactionary parties like tweedle-dum and tweedledee with which to fool the people gets played out. It is necessary for reaction to be united in one party. In Britain it was the Liberal party which disappeared. In Australia and New Zealand there was an amalgamation. In Canada it looks as if the Tory party is on its way out, with its Social Credit tail dragging on behind.

But Charlie Gillis's blunt statement about the Halifax result is the one which should express the reaction of C.C.F. people. It was a great gain made by the C.C.F. in Halifax. But it wasn't good enough. If this country is to be saved from the advancing depression it is not enough to make gains. The C.C.F. must win.

It would be a good thing for the province, and probably for the members of the present Alberta government, to relieve them of their public duties at the next election, so they can devote their entire time to their extensive private affairs. Sometimes they must wonder when they meet together whether they are attending a cabinet session or a meeting of a branch of the hotelmen's association.

THE
THIRD
COLUMN

PENNY-PINCHING

House of Commons Debates,
June 11:

"Mrs. Gladys Strum—I find that the cancer casualties during the war period were 95,627 as compared with 41,000 casualties in the theatre of war. So that actually there in Canada our losses were twice as heavy from the killer cancer as they were in the shooting war where our men were engaged in actual physical combat. That indicates the magnitude of this problem. Here is what we as a nation were spending on the through our appropriations for the national research council. In these years from 1939 to 1945 we spent only \$4,364.50. According to the figures I gave a moment ago, it would cost at least \$1,000 apiece to treat those cases, so that we should have been spending a great deal more than that. Had we spent \$1,000 each on those cases it would have cost \$95,627,000. Of course we do not know how many could have been saved. In the course of treatment we shall uncover better and newer methods of treatment and, finally, through a combination of clinical and research effort, I hope we shall get this disease under control."

★
OUR "GOLD MEDAL"
HIGHWAYS

The Camrose Canadian, June 4:

"The Camrose Board of Trade is beginning to get uneasy about the highway construction situation as it affects the newly surveyed route from here to Wetaskiwin. So far no grading outfit has made camp on the route, and it is hardly to be expected that a late start will see the job through to do us any good this season. What little tourist traffic we could naturally draw will be straddling the grades if the start is made in July. No. 13 is in sore need of repair east of Camrose. The gravel is getting worn off and in some places the grade has sunk out of being. A few thousands of yards of crushed gravel would help a lot."

★
NO ROCKER FOR GRANDPA

Life, June 30:

"The Townsends are at it again. About 7,000 of their estimated 5 million members are gathering in Washington this week for their first postwar convention. They still want the government to pay a monthly pension to everybody over 60 and they have about 75 congressmen on their side."

"Until our own generation there was never in the course of civilization a real old-folks problem, for the simple reason that there were never before very many old folks. That's all changed now. In 1850 men and women of 65 and over made up only 3% of our (U.S.) population. Today they comprise 7% and number 10 million. In 1980 their proportion will be more than 11% and their number will be 19 million. The plain, hard, new fact is that science has presented us with a strange package that comes in a wrinkled cover and contains another 20 years of life. Not just the Townsends but all of us have got to find out what to do with it."

"The rocking chair on the farmhouse porch, where Grandpa could devote away his honored last years with satisfaction to his smoking. But Grandpa is not. The result is that at a time when there were never so many old people, there never were so few of them living with their families. This fundamental demographic displacement is not good for anybody. For our society's sake a happier accommodation must be made for the aged in our society."

- FOOTPRINTS -
Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"I if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me."

WE MAY now ask what the difference is between Socialism and Christianity mean. The similarity must be due in some measure to the effect of Christian-Judeo thought. So profound is Christian influence in human experience that even those who are hostile to it cannot escape its power.

Many years ago Professor Henry Drummond wrote about the complaints he had heard that the Bible was becoming an unknown book, and made this comment: So profound, he wrote, had been the effect of the Bible upon English literature that it was impossible to read good literature without absorbing the teachings of the Bible. It was like eating an egg from the shell or as one of the ingredients of a cake, in either case you got the benefit of the egg.

It may be however that the nature of reality itself causes this likeness in thought between Christianity and Socialism. The unique importance of the individual as a never to be repeated contribution toward the enrichment of human experience, the utter dependence of humanity upon social intercourse if it is to attain its full stature, and the imperative necessity of something more than these—, that is in and of humanity and society, and yet is limited by neither—, these are facts of existence from which we seek to escape in vain. Why then cannot we be contented with the bare verifiable facts?

Marxism's claims to be, and as Christianity claims not to be?

Mythological thinking seems to arise out of the attempt to account for causes by picturing the natural struggle as between personalized purposeful powers.

The bare facts of the struggle of life derive meaning energizing myth and creed, for only in terms of ideals and creeds can sociological movements live. Ideology and myth seem to be inseparable in dynamic movements for these transform facts into a mythological struggle which dramatizes life and gives it meaning.

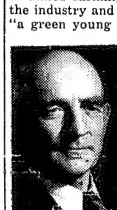
It is a remarkable fact that Christianity and Socialism have a parallelism not found in any other ideologies, and we must decide for ourselves whether they are both false or true, in reflecting basic reality in human society and history. For if it is true that those who turn away from Socialism also turn their backs upon Christianity, then we shall more readily understand the hatred shown by all Fascists for the teachings of Jesus.

As we look steadily at the life of Jesus we cannot fail to see how unlike his attitude toward society was, to everything that capitalism is. In his personal humility and in his concern for others he is poles away from the billionaire tycoons who dominate our continent. Surely the time has come when we can recognize the superiority of social love over industrial antagonism, when we can unite the programs of Socialism and Christianity in the practical redemption of the world.

CCF Personalities

URI POWELL
President Peace River Federal
Constituency Association

IN 1911 a young man just out from England a year, drove a team and sleigh into the far north. Today older and wiser, but with the same eager desire to reach out to new and better horizons, Uri Powell, of Sexsmith, is a substantial but not complacent citizen of the great Peace River country. His 700 acres devoted to mixed farming are a tribute to his industry and good judgment of "a green young Englishman" who



was determined to make a comfortable home for himself in this new land where tradition did not weigh so heavily as it did in his old land.

Uri Powell is a good neighbor interested in the welfare of his fellow man. It was understandable therefore that one who planned his agricultural pursuits to such good advantage should find the C.C.F. program for a planned economy very much to his liking. There is considerable work involved in looking after his large agricultural holdings, but Uri Powell finds time to act as a member of the C.C.F. Provincial Board, as President of the Peace River Federal Constituency Association, and as President of the Spirit River Provincial Constituency Association. He was I. V. Macklin's agent in the last federal election too.

Community Worker
His community duties are not neglected either for he served on the Grande Prairie Municipal Council from 1941 to 1947 and attended the convention of Alberta Association of Municipal Districts in Calgary last fall. He was at the C.C.F. convention in Calgary too and stayed over for the Wheat Pool convention the following week—he is an ardent booster for the co-operative marketing of grain. He is a charter

member of the Grande Prairie Livestock Marketing Association having joined in 1926. He is also one of the patrons of the La Glace Co-op. store. Another tribute to his organizing ability is the Beef Ring of which he is president and which has been operated successfully for 24 years. Oh yes, he is a member of the local school board too. In fact there are very few community projects to which Mr. Powell does not give his active support.

Arranges Meetings

When C.C.F. organizers go north, Mr. Powell helps to arrange meetings for them and straightens out any transportation difficulties. The C.C.F. provincial office knows too that they can depend on him to uphold his obligation to solicit memberships and financial contributions to maintain the work of the movement.

While a member of the U.F.A. himself he had considerable sympathy for the A.F.U. farm members who went out on strike in protest against inadequate returns for their products.

Likes People's Weekly

The *People's Weekly* is the first paper read in the Powell home. Mr. Powell has found that even people who are not members of the C.C.F. like the paper. The Powells must have found a recent issue of the *People's Weekly* of more than ordinary interest for it contained a letter from their 18-year old daughter, Una, a high school student whom her proud father describes as "the politician of the family." Those of you who read her letter will agree that she may well represent her constituency in the legislature or parliament some day. Both she and her 20-year old brother, Jack, have sustaining memberships in the C.C.F. Mrs. Powell also shares her husband's interest in the movement.

Hats off to the Powells—I.M.

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SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST NAME FOR C.C.F. ROOM

OTTAWA, (CPA)—Have you thought of a good name for the third-floor room at Woodsworth House? There are just a few more weeks before the September 1 closing date of the competition. The room, you will remember, is where the National Council meets. Sometimes it is the scene of special events, like provincial conferences, or local club meetings. Sometimes, it is a work-room, where hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature and envelopes are collated.

What's the most appropriate name? Send in your entries, as many as you wish, accompanying each name with 25 cents. Five local and national figures in the movement will act as judges: Mrs. Lucy Woodsworth, Dr. Eugene Forsey, Mrs. Mary Morrison, Mrs. Simone MacDonald, Mrs. Walter B. Mann, and Jacques Morin.

The decision of the judges will be final. The prize will be a beautifully framed 16 x 20 inch Karsh photo of J. S. Woodsworth. Why not give it a try?

Ontario C.C.F. To Hold Convention Toronto, Oct. 23

The 14th annual convention of the Ontario C.C.F. will take place in Toronto on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 23, 24 and 25, according to an announcement by Lou Isaacs, chairman of the convention arrangements committee.

Second Edition C.C.F. Cook Book Now Off The Press

Containing all the intriguing recipes which the first one did, the second edition of the C.C.F. Cook Book is now off the press. A welcome feature of the new book is a detailed index to the recipes.

In spite of a very considerable increase in the cost of printing the book, there is only a ten-cent increase in the selling price, making it \$1.10 a copy or \$1.20 postpaid.

Copies may be ordered from the C.C.F. Provincial Office, 10010 102nd Street, Edmonton.

CCF Stampede Booth, Calgary Manitoba Leader Proves Grand Co-op Effort

Just five more hours, "no pop," "no bottled milk," a shout comes from the front "more hamburgers," then, "more onions," again we hear a call for "more buns," and so the C.C.F. booth is closing for another year, after a busy week. And what a night that last one was. There were two men on the griddle and one on the chips, two ladies on each side serving and five people doing the chores. How those dishes were washed without breakage is a mystery, but now that frayed nerves are soothed, aching feet eased, protruding veins not so large, the story can be told. It is a story of tremendous sacrifice by a few people, the shock troops who rally to make an undertaking a success, the reason the C.C.F. will succeed when given a job to do.

We have the example of a lady in her seventies making six pies a day, another lady is making ten pies for the first day and then telephones to say they are making another ten. We do not forget either the two ladies who volunteered to work in the booth from seventy-three a.m. to three p.m. and then go home to make pies and wash soiled towels. Another couple came by plane from Yellowknife, on their

holidays and spent their first week in the booth eighteen hours a day for six days. We have those who find the physical side of the job not keep up with the mind but these two retired ladies came every day to do their part. While others came every night after work, there were those who came whenever they could get away from house work or their job.

Had Good Time
I wonder if I would be safe in saying everyone had a good time, at least they did while holding down the canvas in the eighty mile an hour gale.

We can laugh at the person who made the coffee only to be told he had put too much salt in it, and after making a fresh pot was told it was worse than before and who was much relieved to find that the drinker was using salt instead of sugar.

I wonder if our pie-picker-upper has found a good single pie maker? He is not married, guess who?

Substantial Returns
Our returns for the effort are not yet available but feel they will be substantial.

We want to take this opportunity to thank most sincerely all those who by their efforts made our booth such a success.

We have always had a reputation for serving good coffee. This year hamburgers are included.

The C.C.F. booth has advertising value. It is also a place for our supporters to show their loyalty by their patronage. I believe the booth has a greater value than the money we make.

We have already talked of improvement for next year, and the C.C.F. booth is now an established part of the Calgary Stampede.

—George Ellinson.

Annual Conventions

SPEAKER A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Grouard, Monday, July 21st. Elda Hall.

Peace River, Tuesday, July 22nd. Elk's Hall, Fairview.

Spirit River, Wednesday, July 23. Sexsmith.

Grande Prairie, Thursday, July 24. 21st. Speke Hall, Grande Prairie.

Peace River Federal, Friday, July 25th. Rycroft.

SPEAKERS: WM. IRVINE, M.P. AND J. E. COOK

Clover Bar, Monday, July 21st. Memorial Hall, Telford.

Camrose, Tuesday, July 22nd. Elk's Hall, Camrose. This will be a NOMINATING CONVENTION.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

Stettler, Tuesday, July 29th. Stettler Town Hall.

Ponoka, Thursday, July 31st. Afternoon convention, Lodge Room, Co-op Hall. Evening meeting Elk's Hall, Ponoka.

Stony Plain, Friday, Aug. 1st. Daifield Hall.

Lac Ste. Anne, Tuesday, Aug. 5th. Sanguido Hall.

SPEAKERS: WM. IRVINE, M.P. AND J. E. COOK, PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT

Moss Hall, Forestburg, Monday, July 28th.

Rimby Theatre, Wednesday, July 30th.

NELLIE PETERSON

Grande Prairie Constituency Monday, July 21st. Hythe.

Tuesday, July 22nd. Lymburn.

Friday, July 25th. Goodfare.

Saturday, July 26th. Hinton Trail.

Monday, July 28th. Wembley.

Tuesday, July 29th. Pipestone Creek.

Thursday, July 31st. Bezonson.

JACK GRIFFIN

Wetaskiwin Constituency Monday, July 21st. Battle Lake.

Tuesday, July 22nd. South Pigeon Lake.

Wednesday, July 23rd. Lono Ridge.

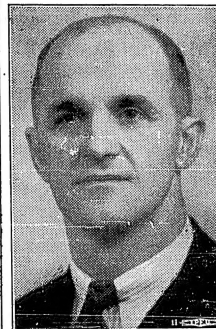
British Delegates

To Commonwealth Conference Named

Delegates from the British Labor Party to the conference of British Commonwealth Labor Parties to be held in Toronto, from September 4-18, will be:

Miss Alice Bacon, M.P., Mr. Sam Watson, Mr. H. Earnshaw,

and Mr. Morgan Phillips, general secretary of the British Labor Party.



ED. HANSFORD, M.L.A.

who was chosen by the ten-man group of C.C.F. M.L.A.'s as the new house leader, following S. J. Farmer's retirement from the post due to ill health, is also the leader of official opposition in the Manitoba legislature.

Born in Annapolis Valley, N.S., in 1895, Mr. Hansford came to Manitoba in 1911. With the exception of the four years which he served overseas during the first world war, he has been employed by the C.N.R. He is an ardent trade unionist, and has held every executive post within his local of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

His activities in the political field date back to the election in 1922, when he joined the Independent Labor Party of his province, and worked for the election of S. J. Farmer, John Queen, F. J. Dixon and other pioneering laborites. When the C.C.F. was formed, Mr. Hansford was its provincial chairman. Prior to his first election to the Manitoba legislature in 1945, he had served his 14th consecutive year as an alderman of the St. Boniface City Council. He is married, and has a lot of the things we are Hansford family.

SCHOOL RELIGION FROM JULY 22-31

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

The Alberta School of Religion will open its 23rd annual session at "Fairweather" Camp (12 miles west of the city of Calgary) on Tuesday morning, July 22nd, and will continue in session until July 31st.

Prominent among visiting lecturers will be Dr. Harold A. Bosley of Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Eugene Forsey, Research Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor, Ottawa; Professor A. R. Cragg of Winnipeg and Rev. H. T. Allen of Fernie, B.C.

Any inquiries regarding the school should be addressed to: Reverend A. H. Rowe, Secretary, at Acme, or Reverend H. M. Horricks, President, Medicine Hat.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

At the moment of writing the Calgary Stampede is drawing to a close. Statistics are not all in but there is one significant fact already known. It is estimated that there were more people than ever before who watched Monday's parade, which was free; but during the first three days there were almost 10,000 fewer paid admissions to the grounds than there were for the same days last year.

This can only mean that there is less money available for spending. Higher prices and fewer jobs are already having their effect. The business cycle that is inevitable under monopoly capitalism is hitting its downward swing. The post-war depression is on its way, even though most of us have been fortunate enough so far not to be hard hit.

Monopoly capitalism has been fighting hard—and successfully to raise prices of processed goods and to keep down the returns to farmers and wage earners so that there may be a maximum of monopoly profits. Decreased ability to purchase is the first symptom of the coming depression.

It is up to us C.C.F.'ers who have analyzed the economic system and who are in a position to know what is going to happen, to warn our neighbors. Both the Liberal Government at Ottawa and the Social Credit Government at Edmonton know what is coming and will call an election before the depression is felt badly by many people. And then for another 4 or 5 years monopolists will exploit people's misery.

For the sake of ourselves as citizens and for the sake of our fellow-citizens, it is up to us to bend every effort individually during the few short months before the next elections. The people of Alberta and the people of Canada must elect C.C.F. governments if the nation and the province are to have governments which have the knowledge and the will to save the men and women and children of this country from something worse than the nineteen thirties.

Livestock Co-op Honors Geo. Church

In recognition of "his service of leadership", George E. Church was presented with an illuminated address last week at a testimonial dinner tendered by the board of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative on his retirement after serving six years as a director. The presentation was made by the president, Hugh W. Allen.

When the freshman returned a volume of Shakespeare to the library he was asked what he thought of his writing.

"I don't see why people make such a fuss over his work. All he has done is bring together a bunch of old, well-known quotations."

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NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Edmonton Machinery and Supply Ltd., of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, hereby gives notice that it intends to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for a change of name of the said Company to McDonald's Machinery & Supply Ltd.

DATED at Edmonton this 8th day of July A.D. 1947.
Edmonton Machinery & Supply Ltd.

Per A. McDonald, Pres.

Four Paths Away From Peril

By Michael Foot, M.P.

"SPEED," said Ernest Bevin, just before he departed for Paris: Speed must be the dominant motive. It is worth reiterating that fact time and again. While debate continues over the Marshall offer, vital decisions are pending in London. The decisions cannot long be delayed.



Britain's main problem since the end of the war has been a race against time. How quickly could we build up our own trade and production?

How quickly could we hope to renew our trading contacts with shattered Europe? How quickly could we hope for assistance from our colonial empire? How soon could world trade be established on a freer and expanding basis?

On the answer to these questions, to which no one could supply definite answers, the life and standards of our people depend.

What we needed for safety was a swift recovery at home, a swift recovery in Europe, a chance to go full speed ahead with our development plans in the colonies, and a readiness of the United States and the other great nations to accept common arrangements for expanding world trade. How is the race going?

This meant that we would have to show a far swifter recovery than anything we achieved after the 1918 war.

Tremble On The Precipice

In fact, we have shown a much swifter recovery than anything achieved on that previous occasion. Unfortunately, our losses in the war and our accumulation of inefficiencies were much greater.

Unfortunately, too, recovery in Europe has been much slower than was expected. Britain poured out millions of pounds through UNRRA.

But, even with UNRRA's aid, large stretches of Europe still tremble on the precipice of bankruptcy and despair. Political disagreements have been largely responsible for this situation.

Similarly, developments in the colonies take time to fructify. We shall still have to wait before we gather the fruits of the Labor Government's lead.

The American and Canadian loans were negotiated to give us time to undertake all these great enterprises. In the first year and more we spent them slower than had been originally calculated. Now the spending is quicker.

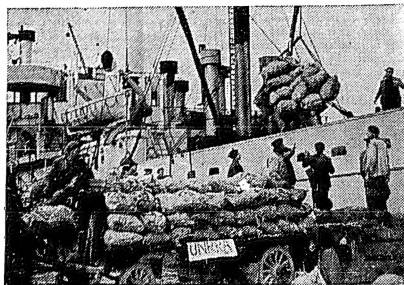
At the present rate of spending, those loans will be exhausted by the beginning of next year. We shall still have left a reserve of £600,000,000 worth of gold and dollars.

That would last us until the end of 1948 or the beginning of 1949. Then we would be properly bankrupt—and unable to pay for a large amount of our essential food and raw materials.

Four Ways

How can we meet this perilous situation? There are four ways. 1. We could cut imports before the kitty is absolutely empty and so make the loans last longer.

Something can be done in this direction, but not as much as is sometimes thought. The tobacco



Recovery in Europe has been much slower than expected. Britain has poured out millions of pounds through UNRRA. This shipment of potatoes from the United Kingdom to Italy is typical of the aid she has rendered less fortunate countries. Britain is anxious to achieve a swifter recovery in Europe and for wiser methods whereby the nations of Europe can help themselves.

so tax was imposed for this reason and Mr. Dalton announced "substantial" reductions in tobacco imports in the House yesterday.

He also announced cuts in petrol and newsprint, and is asking for powers to limit dollar expenditure on films.

He told us, too, that we shall have to export more of our limited stocks of cloth and other textiles.

But all these cuts together would not add up to a very big figure.

Overwhelmingly, essential foods and essential raw materials account for most of our imports. To cut them would only make our last situation worse than the first by reducing productivity and our available exports.

2. We can hope and work for a swifter recovery in Europe and for wiser methods whereby the nations of Europe can help themselves. That is what Ernest Bevin tried to achieve in Paris.

3. We can hope for, and try to secure, fresh aid from the United States.

Most people in this country would wish to avoid another direct loan from the United States, particularly if it seemed to involve new conditions which made more difficult the long-term development of our trade with Europe and the Empire.

But the Marshall offer does at least open the possibility of renewed assistance on terms which would not involve these objections.

4. We can build up production at home. This, of course, is the indispensable condition of any sort of recovery. These, then, are the four chief ways in which we may fight our way out of the crisis. What is really needed is a combination of all four.

But, the doubters ask, will the Americans ever make good their promise of aid? Will Mr. Marshall ever be able to get his schemes through a Republican Congress?

No one knows the answer to those questions. But because no one knows is the worst of reasons for letting this opportunity pass in procrastination and delay.

C.C.F. In Fighting Finish As Session Draws To Close

By DONALD C. MACDONALD

OTTAWA, July 11.—(CPA)—The C.C.F.'s fighting finish to the 1947 session provoked Prime Minister King into one of his most impassioned speeches of the year. The whole episode was an impressive tribute to the effective work of the 28 socialist M.P.'s.

The question before the House was a government bill to raise the salary of the Government leader of the Senate to \$13,000, and that of the Senate Leader of the Opposition to \$10,000.

The bill had been supplied by two C.C.F. amendments earlier in the week—opposing \$3,000 pensions for senior diplomats after five years' service and favoring extension of Civil Service veterans preference to merchant seamen—on both of which the government got by close margins.

Finally, C.C.F. leaders' indemnities bill came up—the straw that broke the camel's back. Speaking for the C.C.F., in less than one page of Hansard, Stanley Knowles (Winnipeg North

Centre) warned that the legislation would be opposed at all stages.

"To us this seems a strange expression of the promise of the Liberal Party down through the years to reform the Senate," Mr. Knowles stated.

A "Reform" Says P.M. In the embarrassing position of having to cut two or three election platforms, the Prime Minister weakly retorted that the proposal to raise the indemnities of the leaders was in itself a reform.

"To us," Mr. Knowles had gone on, "the function played by the Senate in our Canadian life is a useless one."

With Liberal election promises obviously completely forgotten at this stage, Prime Minister King petulantly replied that "I should be very much surprised if the people of Canada generally would not feel an even greater need for a second House if the C.C.F. ever got into power."

Deeply incensed, Mr. King enquired of the C.C.F. benches: "Do they think that they are the only right-minded men in this country?" To which Mr. Angus MacInnis observed: "To hear the Prime Minister speak, one would think that he thinks he is the only one."

So the debate proceeded. Enthusiastic Liberal benches are expected now to push through this "very necessary reform."

"So that's the end of our romance," he sighed, having explained that he had lost all his money.

"Darling, I love you just the same," she said. "I shall always love you, even if I never see you again."

The Middle Way

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

EVERY democratic socialist party or government in the world proposes what in Sweden is called "The Middle Way." The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Socialist governments, the British, Australian, New Zealand Labor governments and the C.C.F. in Canada all strive for the same thing—a political economy in which production of goods takes place because people need those goods rather than merely because someone can make a profit, a social order that brings justice and freedom and security to all rather than only to the few.

Now some people think that democratic socialism is opposed to all private business. That is not so. The C.C.F. in Saskatchewan, the Labor Government in New Zealand and the Socialist government in Sweden all encourage private business provided only that it is not monopolistic and does not exploit the people. Farming is a private business encouraged by the C.C.F. So is the retail trade except for the great corporations. So is much of the small manufacturing.

Opposed to Monopolies On the other hand the C.C.F. is opposed to monopolistic business remaining in the hands of a few free enterprisers. The C.C.F. is opposed for example to the meat packing industry remaining in the hands of a few great corporations which give the farmer as little as possible for his livestock and charge the consumer as much as possible for the meat he buys. The C.C.F. proposes in this industry that farmer-consumer co-operatives be built which will provide more return to the farmer, and at the same time prevent the consumer being exploited with high prices.

Again the C.C.F. is opposed to private monopoly of hydro-electric power and proposes that this industry become a government owned project. Private ownership of electricity means that it will never get to most farms, because private owners are in the business not for the use of the produced power but only for the profit, and private farms are not as profitable as cities and towns.

And finally, the C.C.F. protects and aids such private industries as farming and small stores because they are not monopolistic. You see the C.C.F. is not doctrinaire. It does not like Social Credit and other old line parties, oppose government ownership on principle, nor does it on the other hand oppose private ownership on principle. The C.C.F. is the only political movement in Canada that examines the economy of the country, industry by industry, and then proposes an organization of the business of the country in the interests of all the people through a combination of private enterprise, co-operative enterprise, and government enterprise. That is the Middle Way.

Now this is not all theory. Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries, the Labor governments of Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia are all illustrating this Middle Way on the national scale.

And right here in Canada in the province of Saskatchewan where we have a C.C.F. government we see on a provincial scale the benefits of well-planned combined private, co-operative, and government enterprise. Since the C.C.F. came to power there just three years ago there have been 13 government-owned corporations formed, in addition to the co-operative power companies. In every case the story has been the same—cheaper service to the consumer, better wages to the worker, and a money surplus to extend the service or to help out the taxpayer. In addition to government-owned industries, co-operatives like the home-meat packing plant have been established in addition to government and co-operative business. And private business has been helped more in Saskatchewan than in any other province. For the first time in history farmers have absolute security on their land and business has been aided. During the first 2½ years of the C.C.F. government exactly 400 companies with a capitalization of \$104,000,000 came into the province as well as 1,307 new partnerships.

The Middle Way combines co-operative, private and government enterprise. The Middle Way works.

South Island Projects In the South Island work is far advanced on the power project at Lake Tekapo, where 25,000 kilowatts will be generated. The power line to Timaru has already been laid and the station is expected to be in operation by 1949. A further 15,000 kilowatt generator is being installed at Waitaki. Plant is expected from Britain in September of this year and Waitaki is expected to operate at its new capacity of 75,000 kilowatts early next year.

Other power projects are under consideration for the South Island. There is to be a new generating station either at Coal Creek on the Clutha River or on the Waitaki River. Schemes in the planning stage are for the Clutha River and Lakes Pukaki and Ohau. Eventually the whole of the South Island will be connected in one vast power network controlled from Addington.

Production of hydro-electric power is one of the war's casualties. Construction plans were interrupted, and plant was lost at sea from enemy action.

Tremendous Demand At the same time use of electric power, particularly industrial use, greatly increased. At the end of the war there were tremendous cuts on the Dominion's resources for other aspects of the Labor Government's social betterment program.

But the war-time casualty is now a vigorous convalescent. Hydro-electric construction is going ahead as fast as labor and materials will permit having regard to the urgent housing program the Government is embarked upon.

In the North Island the Karapiro Dam is finished and the first generator is running. Work is under way on Manatua Dam,

third of the ten stations which will turn the Waikato River into a great powerhouse and produce nearly a million horsepower of energy. The third station of the Lake Waikaremoana scheme also awaits completion.

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MANAGER

TREASURER



RICHARD V. DAVIES



A. MURRAY DEMINGS

Co-operative Officials Are Promoted to New Positions

By Correspondent

Very gratifying to members throughout the province was the appointment of Richard V. Davies as General Manager of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association announced last week by J. R. Love, President, on behalf of the Board.

Richard V. Davies is the "Dick" that so very many of the early patrons of the Co-operative movement remember so well and with such pleasant associations. When Russell Love was busy assuring the customer that the Co-op had it, Dick was the young man hurrying to some wholesale to get it.

Good Experience
It is particularly fitting that after ten years when the Co-op Wholesale really "has it," that Dick Davies should have official recognition of the valuable work that he has done and a wider and more responsible field for his activities. A pleasing personality, a Co-operative background, and an intimate personal knowledge of the problems affecting the growth and development of the Co-operative movement, will assure the Board and members of the Co-op Wholesale of satisfactory management.

"A New Low in

(Continued from Page 2)

sions. He has never left any margin in his innuendoes for the leadership of the C.C.F. to get lower.

Once again the Hon. Premier and the Hon. Minister of Public Works have failed to answer a pertinent question in respect to affairs that are not their private business but the business of the public. Why does not the Premier tell the facts in connection with the interests of the ministers affected? Surely there is nothing wrong about the position of these honorable men, including the premier. To what extent are the Treasury Branches involved in these private deals of the members of the cabinet?

Well, last week our Hon. Dr. Cross was not very choice in the words he used to describe a social welfare investigator and the attitude was then completely one of "hands off". Now there is to be an investigation. Why now last winter? It was public business of a very poignant nature. Will there some day have to be an investigation of the private affairs of the Minister of "Public" Works? Why not state frankly what the position is?

It could be that there is a new low in leadership, but it is not in the leadership of the C.C.F. It could be a new low in Premier-ship. It could be a new low in Christian tolerance and appreciation of the rights of an elected member of the legislature and the people for whom such elected member speaks.

It could even be a new high in sanctimonious unctious.

It is a matter of fact particular satisfaction that in its time of need the Co-operative movement had in its ranks trained young personnel ready to assume responsibility. That applies as well to Murray Demings, Treasurer, who has had added to his responsibilities the finance and credit department, the insurance department and office management.

Both Mr. Davies and Mr. Demings are veterans of World War II.

A BIT OF Nonsense

A French General was asked who won the Battle of the Marne. He said, "I don't know who won the Battle of the Marne, but I know who would have got the blame if the battle had been lost."

The young mother was terrified. While visiting several hundred miles from home, her baby had been bitten by a dog. What if rabies should set in? Should she notify her husband and perhaps worry him unnecessarily or wait and see? Finally, she sent him this telegram: "Something terrible has happened, but please don't worry."

Young Bride: Now, dearie, what will I get if I cook a dinner like that for you every day this year?
Young Groom: My life insurance, darling.

The biggest block to many a man's success is his head.

In a crowded night club recently an escort stooped to pick up his girl's glove and before he could straighten up a waiter had thrown a tablecloth over him and seated five people.

CANADIAN BILL TO RECOGNIZE INDIA'S FREEDOM

OTTAWA, (CPA)—The Canadian House of Commons has moved to acknowledge India's political independence which will become effective on August 15, in accordance with legislation now before the Parliament of Westminster.

Prime Minister King introduced on July 10 a bill to provide for alterations in "His Majesty's Royal Style and Title"—In brief, to strike out from the royal title the words India Imperator and Emperor of India.

The British bill will create two new dominions. In acknowledging their imminent organization, changes will have to be made in many of the historic symbols shared by all members of the Commonwealth. The Royal Mint, in Ottawa, for example, will henceforth drop the reference to "Ind. Imp." to be found encircling the King on the back of each coin.

THE world had books before it had paper or type. In the Middle Ages they were produced by hand. The work of the writer, copyist, and illustrator was a fine art. But it enriched the lives of very few.

Paper gets its name from papyrus, the material on which the first books were written. Papyrus was a water plant of Egypt, the bark of which was used as we use paper. But papyrus was not paper and even today Egypt has no paper mills. Many materials have proved to take the imprint of type. The ancient Assyrians printed on tablets of burnt clay. Silk cloth and vellum or parchment made from the skins of goats have also been used.

The Chinese made paper two or three centuries before Christ. But the art of its making was lost for many centuries, to be revived in Europe in the twelfth century. Today we make about twenty thousand kinds of paper. The production of the cheap but satisfactory newspaper on which this and most newspapers are printed has been as important as the invention of printing itself.

Newsprint is made from the pulp of spruce and poplar trees. Its manufacture is one of Canada's major industries. To provide enough to feed the modern press is demanding of great areas at a very alarming rate. It is said to take forty railway carloads of paper to produce one issue of one American magazine. How many acres of Canada's forest that represents I do not know. But from standpoint of proper utilization of our resources it takes a newspaper better than most to be worth the paper upon which it is written.

The first type was carved out of wooden blocks, a single letter to a block, and used to make impressions of the characters somewhat as we use a rubber stamp. Later whole books were printed by engraving a page to a block. Johann Gutenberg invented the first metal type, cast in a mold in fundamentally the same way type is made today. That was about 1435 and was followed by a screw press to more effectively impress the letters upon the page.

By Clifford E. Lee

First Printing Office

In 1474 William Caxton, an Englishman, set up the first printing office and turned out the first "mass-produced" book. Then followed an era of improvements culminating in the invention of the cylinder press in 1811 and the Linotype machine in 1886. True mass production of the printed word has been possible only since that comparatively recent time.

The world's oldest printed newspaper is the *Peking Gazette*, first published about 1350 and still going. Germany had some of the earliest newspapers. They reported the discovery of America and speculated on its importance to the world. The first French paper originated in 1631. There were small printed bulletins in England in 1462 but the first real newspaper was not founded until 1622, the first daily in 1702. The first American paper was in Boston in 1690, the first U.S. daily in Philadelphia in 1784.

The oldest preserved newspapers are German and contained advertising. So did the earliest French ones. But the first British papers were devoid of advertising for 30 years after their founding. It was the custom until 1833 in England to tax advertising in newspapers.

Those in power and those seeking power were quick to see the potential influence of printed thoughts on public opinion. In England, within a few years of the first printed volume, a censorship was imposed which lasted for 150 years. In the New World, the first press in Virginia was silenced within a year by a royal command to "allow no person to use a press on any occasion whatever."

Twentieth Century newspapers have 20th century characteristics. First, they are Big Business. The Free Enterprise principle of competition does not very effectively apply to them because the capital required to operate modern city newspapers runs into big figures. Further, since World War I the newspaper field has seen a series of mergers resulting in large numbers of papers falling into the hands of and under the control of

single corporations and individuals. There are, on this continent, a great deal fewer great newspapers than there once were. To a considerable degree the men who own them also own radio stations and control movie production. Their potential influence on public affairs may be direct or proportionate to their wealth; often it is disproportionate to their intelligence.

Technically Much Better

During the same time they have become technically much better newspapers. Their staffs include top-flight specialists on many subjects, researchers in many fields. The foreign correspondents of the large press organizations include the men who have written some of the most authoritative books on world affairs which have seen print in our time. The reporting personnel in general is honest and exceedingly capable and informed. As much cannot be said for those who formulate the opinions many of our newspapers are dedicated to propagate. There were great newspaper dailies in 1840 using the full weight of their influence to whitewash Hitler at the same time their European correspondents recognized that both morally and practically America had to help stop him.

An effective press for our democracy presents a delicate problem. Its standards must become very much higher than they are now. Yet government intervention, in almost any manner, is so dangerous that no responsible person wants to see influence brought to bear from that direction. But we must face the fact that our press is not free today. It is quite naturally influenced by the opinions and institutions dear to the advertisers who can make or break the paper. And it is shackled to the stupidities of men in editorial spots who lack the background of many of their own correspondents.

It appears that the only solution is for the press to put its own house in order. That, may, in fact, be a process presently going on. But its results are so slow in coming that democracy is losing some of the potency of its most powerful weapon at a time when it probably needs it most.

Ask Enforcement Overtime Pay Provisions of Labor Act

By Our Labor Correspondent

The recent Orders of the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations granting the transfer companies a ten-hour day have now been amended to the extent that the Orders no longer apply to Alberta city drivers. We have also been assured by officials of the department that in future before the passing of such orders, the employees and/or unions will be given prior information and an opportunity to present their views.

The publication of the Orders was followed by speedy and emphatic protests from unions all over the province.

In a statement to the press the Edmonton "Sun" and "Chiefs" drivers said that they stamped the prompt reaction of the provincial government to the trade union protests, and the resulting amendments to the Orders, they were still opposed to the Orders. It was pointed out that over-the-road drivers must still work over-time day in a split shift of twelve hours with no overtime pay.

"Even where a longer day than 8 hours is necessary," said the Teamsters officials, "there are no reasons why drivers should not receive over-time pay for over-time work. The provincial government's assurances that the 10-hour maximum would be strictly enforced,

are, we have no doubt, sincerely made. The difference between 8-hour day and a split shift of 12 hours, is however, getting close to the equivalent of half a day's work and (even if these hours WERE just) impossible to control in the absence of any punitive rates of over-time pay.

"We firmly believe, as we have pointed out to officials of the department that the only way to enforce any maximum is to enforce the overtime pay provisions of the Alberta Labor Act. Our proposal is that over-time rates at time and one-half should be enforced after the eighth hour, and double time should be paid after the tenth hour. When this is done, and only then, can maximum hours be enforced because, in the first place every driver will become an "inspector," helping the Board to enforce the regulations.

Employers After Schedules
At the moment the truck operators, bakeries, and taxi operators are all after Industrial Standards schedules.

The peculiar thing about this rush for industrial Standards Schedules is that they are nearly ALWAYS sought for by PLACES or UNION agreements, that the holder for them comes in the main from companies who are fighting

Unions. (Transfer, taxis, some bakeries.)

As it happens all the present drives for standards schedules have effects the Teamsters Union, who have not gone for the idea in a very big way.

Vote Down Award
Edmonton Transfer drivers, by an overwhelming majority voted down the award of the Board of Arbitration, set up to deal with the dispute. (MacCosham, Western, Alberta Motor Transfer).

A 21 men committee has met and will ask that the strike vote be held on Friday, the 25th.

The Special 21 man committee named a POLICY COMMITTEE of nine, with Executive Powers. A full membership meeting will take place on the 24th.

The transfer drivers are solidly united behind the demand for 85 cents per hour. The Arbitration Board's recommendation was that the Union should seek to sign an agreement at present wages.

Two hermits had saved some money and decided to have some fun. So they got on a train. After a while the fruit vendor passed through and persuaded them to buy some bananas.

The bolder one peeled a banana and ate it just as the train entered a tunnel. Excitedly he exclaimed, "Hiram, you eat that banana yet?"

"Nope," was the reply.
"Well, don't do it," declared the first, "I eat mine and turned if I ain't stone blind!"

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

way to figure it—unless they catch us napping with a quick contest this fall on the phoney issue of the Bill of Rights. Fine chance for some hypocritical heroics in that!

It was a delight to me to meet the people down there on the prairie. They had to goad to stick it out through the years of drought and depression. But I must be careful. When Warren Byler took me to his comfortable farm home to stay after the meeting, we got out of the car and the sky was a great cloudless inverted bowl of sparkling diamonds. He stood looking upward and with something like reverence in his voice, said: "Ah! You can't beat this! This is the real west!" The Russell Johnston's the Bylers, the Smiths, the Thorntons—they're the salt of the earth. It was great to have the visit by the Byler home. I don't know which of the team of Mr. and Mrs. Byler is the more active. But if there is anything worth while in which Warren is not the community leader, it was something his neighbors forgot to tell me about. Ever notice how many of the important offices in various communities are held by C.C.F. people? Their neighbors know they can depend on them to do a good job.

Coming up to Consort for an afternoon meeting it was a pleasure to be in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Sturmer for one of those farm dinners that are really special. It provided an opportunity for a nice visit with the Sturmers, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kelts and Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Hauer. It was a nice group we had for an afternoon meeting at Consort and there was evidence of gratifying interest on the part of a number of young men. That is the most satisfying feature of our work these days, the number of younger men who are taking hold, many of them wearing a service button. And just as gratifying is the eagerness of the older people to put

responsibility on new recruits. Ours is an expanding movement. That means that we now have with us people who were not with us a year or two ago. They are turning to the C.C.F. because they see in it the hope for a new social order. Our both hands are, and should be, outstretched to them in welcome. And the best possible way we can show them that we really appreciate them is by putting them to work.

The convention at Kitchico in the Alexandra constituency provided something which was at least novel. Under the leadership of Dick Evans, Gordon Ingles and a fine group of directors in that constituency, there has been a grand piece of work done there in the past few months. Oscar Bratvold said to me, "Getting memberships for the C.C.F. in this constituency right now is about the easiest thing in the world." He ought to know. He picked up fifty-two from his own neighbors. There is a really live wire organization in Alexandra with the tide running strongly toward the C.C.F. But here was a novel feature of the convention. It was called to nominate a candidate. But in a constituency where getting memberships for the C.C.F. is so easy, it was decided to go out and get some more, from more parts of the riding, before choosing their candidate. Said one of the newer members: "I can get seventy-five in my own district." He wants them to help choose the candidate. So many people talked that way that although the majority of those present wanted to go ahead, none of the splendid group of men mentioned for the nomination would agree to accept until the boosters for more members had their chance to gather them in. Well, they have their chance. They seem to me to be what is sometimes called "on the spot!"

Time For a

(Continued from page 1)

dens it is constantly imposing on the municipal taxpayers, municipal taxes have more than doubled in most cases in the past ten years," he charged.

"The provision for the extraction of teeth, but the refusal to provide dentures, under the scheme of providing medical aid for old age pensioners, is typical of a government that can squander millions in other ways but insists on economizing at the expense of the aged citizens of the province," Mr. Roper asserted.

C.C.F. Program

The C.C.F. leader said a C.C.F. government in the province would:

1. Proceed immediately with its plan to provide electricity to farm homes by bringing the private power systems under public ownership as asked for by the farm organizations.

2. Protect the people's heritage in the natural resources by reserving for the province oil or mineral lands in an amount at least equal to the areas leased to private corporations in any field that is being developed.

3. Take bold, effective action to meet the crisis in education and assume at least 50% of elementary and secondary school costs.

4. Repeal the pernicious automobile accident indemnity act and provide compulsory public liability insurance at cost with every resident of the province protected as in Saskatchewan.

5. Proceed with the inauguration of a health scheme that will provide hospitalization and medical services to everyone with the cost spread over all the people and the elimination of crushing doctor and hospital bills.

Speaking of the engaging of cabinet ministers in hotel and other businesses, Mr. Roper said: "I have not the slightest interest in the private affairs of any private citizen. But I am concerned about the use of public agencies to enhance the private fortunes of public men. I am also concerned about any member of a government being in a position to use his administrative post or his vote in the legislature to advance his own business interests."

"Both of these principles have been violated by members of the Alberta government," he added.

"If, as the Premier suggests, one has to call public attention to these matters, it is only because of the necessity of getting down where some of his ministers live to uncover their questionable practices," the C.C.F. leader said.

Close Call for

(Continued from page 1)

pensioners can live on \$360 a year; and that such action on behalf of the senior citizens of Canada could not be harmonized with pensions of \$3,000 after as little as five years service.

The House was reminded that CPR workmen who as much as 52 years service have not been able to get government support for their pension needs. Further, that if any protection was needed for diplomats, it could be provided under an act passed earlier in the same day, making it possible for the Treasury Board to determine whether a person coming into the civil service has come from pensionable employment, and if so, provide pension adjustments.

Or—gas Mr. Knowles observed—for diplomats as for all other Canadians, "the old age pension of \$30 a month at age seventy."

Merchant Seamen

(Continued from page 1)

South) who urged that it be considered as a non-controversial measure and asked "For a test of the feeling of the House."

Doesn't Cost Any More

"It does not cost the government any more to hire merchant seamen than to hire veterans of any other service," Mr. Bentley argued. And Ronald Moore (C.C.F., Churchill) pointed out that the amendment "does not involve any expenditure of money by the government."

But the Liberal spokesmen attempted to gloss over the specific point at issue with a recapitulation of Canada's "generous rehabilitation program for servicemen." The Prime Minister entered the debate to argue, without documenting his case, that more money would be required, and therefore the amendment was out of order.

P.M. Out of Order

Mr. Stanley Knowles cited rules of the House to the effect that the Prime Minister was out of order himself because a point of order must be raised promptly, and not after hours of debate, as was the case in this instance.

Opposition Leader John Bracken upheld both the merit of the amendment, and the C.C.F. stand in the procedural squabble. The issue under debate became confused and lost amid these technicalities and when the Speaker ruled Mr. Bentley's amendment out of order, the Swift Current M.P. appealed the ruling.

At which point the Government whips went into action. Liberal members were forced to go on record against extending these privileges to merchant seamen while the shipping legislation, with the welfare of merchant seamen an issue, was entering the final week.

Co-operation Is The Meeting Point

HOW farmers and trade unionists could settle their differences through mutual support of the co-operative movement highlighted discussions at the Farmer-Labor Teacher Institute at Manitou Beach June 28 to July 1.

The Institute, first of its kind in Canada, was called by the Adult Education Division of the provincial Department of Education collaborating with six participating organizations in efforts to create greater harmony and understanding between farmers, trade unionists and teachers in Saskatchewan.

There were 50 delegates at the four-day Institute. They came from: Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section), labor delegations from Regina and Saskatoon trades and Labor council provincial executive of Trades and Labor Congress, and Saskatchewan Federation of Labor. The teaching profession was represented by the Saskatchewan Teachers' federation.

Future Plans

Decision to initiate an active educational program this winter, and to make plans for a future Institute was reached at the concluding sessions. Reading and discussion material will be prepared for study groups. Delegates stated their intention to carry on educational work within their respective organizations.

Highlight of the conference was agreement in principle by farmer spokesmen to recognize the right of trade unionists to bargain collectively in farmer-sponsored co-operative enterprises.

Seek Better Understanding

Thomas Bobier, Moose Jaw, one of the spokesmen for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, said that farmers had no basic objection to trade unionism. What was needed, he declared, was a better understanding by labor of the reasons why farmers organized themselves in co-operatives.

"There is no reason why farmer and labor could not have the same interests and ends,"

Labor delegates said they looked forward to the time when hired help on farms would be unionized, as they were in Britain, and working eight hours a day. They agreed, however, that many difficulties lay in the way of such unionization in Saskatchewan at present.

Great Risks

Mr. Bobier pointed out that the main difficulty with farm worker unionization was that "Saskatchewan farmers work under great risks, and they cannot pass on to workers a security which they themselves did not possess."

The discussions were led by Fawcett Ransom, secretary of Manitoba Pool Elevators, and Dr. Stuart Jamieson, associate professor of economics at the University of Manitoba.

Mr. Ransom stated that "it is only in co-operatives that farmer, labor, and teacher can properly understand one another."

Co-operative Way

"Co-operation was a way of life," he declared, "and should be taught in our schools, and teachers should tell their students they have a moral responsibility toward the soil."

Mr. Ransom emphasized that, in their own interests, farmer, labor, and teacher could not afford to be in conflict with each other. "The struggle today is not so much against entrenched interests as it is to close your own

rank," he said. "You must organize because you are too independent to do otherwise."

Dr. Jamieson said that continued lack of understanding between the three groups "would destroy such unity as does exist."

Gilbert Eamer, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation, said teachers were needed to act as community teachers, but "the right kind of help could not be obtained unless they received greater recognition for their work."

BREADLINE GROWS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON — Washington is one of the nation's richest cities, with probably the highest per capita wealth. Nevertheless, poverty exists and is increasing at a rather alarming rate, welfare officials disclose.

During May more than 9,500 persons—aged, blind, children and handicapped—found it necessary to appeal for public relief. That is about double the number of cases in April.

Job layoffs and salary reductions are held partially responsible for a 25 per cent increase in the number of penniless persons admitted to hospitals.

A fourth of those on relief are said to be employable, but are unable to obtain jobs offering wages sufficient to enable them to support themselves and families.

Manufacture of rattan furniture in the Philippines has expanded far beyond its pre-war volume.

British Industrial't

(Continued from page 1)

cial government's Economic Advisory and Planning Commission, and observing the operations of Saskatchewan's C.C.F. government.

Here is what he said in an interview with The Commonwealth: "Being Good Job."

"I have had the opportunity of meeting a good many of the ministers, and I am very struck with their ability for carrying on what is a very unique experiment. It is largely new ground, and they are making a very good job of it. These men are very keen on their jobs and are sparing no effort to make it succeed in the interests of the state."

"The men in the departments are also very keen — you have good men in your administration. I especially like the imagination that has been used in carrying out this scheme—for example, the Air Ambulance Service."

"The whole thing is a very interesting example of socialism at work—unique in North America. You are attempting a lot of the things we are trying to do in England, and I am going back there with a very firm conviction that a lot of these things are the right things."

"I like the idea of the planning work you are doing, both in laying out your existing resources and the finances available in planning for the future. The idea of having a budget bureau by which the budget is carefully built in accordance with the requirements of the various departments, and to whose estimates the ministers are required to conform, is an excellent one."

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